



(Continued from page 1)

this opinion. He told journalists that in competing for medals the scales would be tipped in favor of the skater with "ultra C" elements. In his opinion, in order to win the men's single event the skater should perform the entire range of triple jumps in the free programme. This is what Saito, Fedayev and I are aiming at, he said, adding that this does not preclude a search for new elements in composition and artistic execution at the same time. Proceeding from the results of the tournament, Stanislav Zhuk predicted particularly heavy competition for single skaters this season.

Only dancing pair having its own distinct ice and style can count on success, says Tatyana Terasova, coach to the competition winners Natalya Bestemyeva and Andrei Bukin. This is the second year running that the pair have won the male prize in the course of our preparations for the season we paid special attention to skating technique both in compulsory, original and free dancing, Terasova remarked.

It is with pleasure that we record that the competition revealed the mastery of the young pairs of Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarevko (coached by Natalya Dubova) and of Yelena Balianova and Alexei Soloviyov (coached by Lyudmila Pakhomova).

And in our opinion, the following contest from GDR skater Janna Wirth is worthy of interest. Janna, one of the hopefuls in GDR skating, holds second place in her country after the world and European silver-holder Katharina Witt.

Women skaters have to work hard to catch up with men in artistic performance and in the ability to create an image on

ice, she said. It is because of our weakness here that our performance is sometimes less attractive than that of the men. It will not be long before we are able to check up on the validity of the predictions made at the "Moscow News-82" Competition. The European championship will be held February 1-6, in Dortmund (West Germany), and the world championship — March 9-14, in Helsinki (Finland).



Josef Sabovcik at Czechoslovakia. • Natalya Karamysheva is Miss "Moscow News-82". • Igor Bobrov.

MOSCOW NEWS-82 COMPETITION AS SEEN BY SKATERS

Varolka Perahina and Maral Akbarov (USSR): It was our first international debut under the guidance of our new coach Irina Rodina. For five months we worked hard to try to introduce novelty to our pro-

grammes while retaining all the valuable lessons we had learnt from the experienced coach Stanislav Zhuk. Our victory has given us the confidence which we now need so badly. Natalya Bestemyeva and Andrei Bukin (USSR): Unity of technique and of the artistic impression is as important now as it has never been before. The competition showed that many dancing pairs managed to achieve this unity, and defend-

ing the 1981 title was no easy matter. Kelly Johnson and Jobu Thomas (Canada): We represent the Canadian school of ice dancing which differs considerably from the European school both in dance interpretation and in skating technique. We decided to pick out the best from the two schools and we are helped in this by Bernard Ford. We were surprised at seeing so many strong dancing pairs in your



country and, what is more, they do not repeat one another. Grazgorz Glowczka (Poland): This is the first time I have taken part in this competition. I am always happy to come to Moscow. Each time one gets a warm welcome from the audience and the stands are packed. The competition provides a good opportunity, what is more, of competing against the world's best skaters. I think that this year's holder of the "Crystal Skate" Alexander Farleyev has excellent chances of success in this forthcoming season. In my opinion his free-skating programme is the most complex and best in the world, containing as it does the triple axel-tilt toe loop combination which is not performed by anybody else.

Akiko Okabe and Tamas And (Japan): Ice dancing is making its first steps in Japan, and we came to Moscow to learn. There are only five dancing pairs in our country. Strong relations have been established between the Soviet and the Japanese figure skating federations, and we think that they will continue in the future. We enjoyed the Moscow competition and instead of bidding "adieu" to the people of Moscow, we prefer to say "Until our next meeting!" We do not doubt that other foreign figure skaters left Moscow with the same feelings.

Reports by our special correspondents Alexander BUT SIN and Konstantin RAZIN. Photos by Vitaly Bayandarov, Ilya Gushkovsky and Andrei Kopylov.



A TV cameraman and a skating pair are ready and set to go.

Mirzaolim IBRAGIMOV: big success of Asian Games

The just-ended 9th Asian Games in India were a striking indication of the progress of sport in that region. Mirzaolim Ibragimov, chairman of the Uzbek Sports Committee, who led a delegation of the national USSR Olympic Committee, told Alexei Serebrenitsky, MNI special correspondent.

Asked about the Soviet delegation's goal at the Games, he answered: We primarily wanted to get a full idea of the level

of sport in the Asian nations. They have doubtlessly progressed far the first time an Asian was so representative—attended by some 6,000 athletes from 33 nations. Characteristically, rowing, football, handball, the equestrian sports and women's field hockey made a debut. All these sports, excluding the last, are traditional for Asia. I do conclude that in nearly all of them, especially in rowing, we will very soon see

Asian sportsmen among the world elite. Of all the promising rowers I would single out those from India, Iraq, Indonesia, Japan and China. Marked progress has been made by athletes from India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the latter's swimmers and those from Japan, who promise to develop into international class masters, he stressed.



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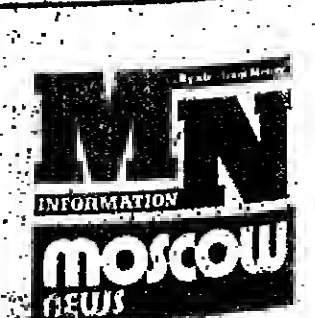
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AN EXAMPLE OF MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION

Our countries have more than once proved to be a good example of how states with different social and political systems can and should build up relations with each other.

This was said by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolai Tikhonov at his meeting in Helsinki with the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto.

Deep satisfaction with the level of bilateral cooperation achieved as based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was expressed by both sides to the course of negotiations.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR's visit to Finland followed the festivities in Kostomuksha (the Karelian ASSR) marking the commissioning of the ore enrichment combine. Nikolai Tikhonov, Mauno Koivisto, as well as Soviet ministers, and leaders of the Karelian ASSR took part in the festivities.

The combine and the residential area attached to it are being built by the joint efforts of Finnish and Soviet construction workers according to the

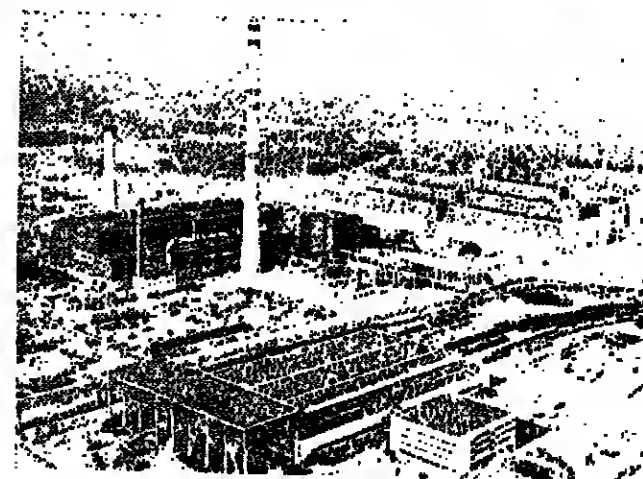
long-term programme covering the period up to 1995 for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

Trade turnover between our two countries has grown by over 2.5 times and is now equal to over 5,000 million rubles, stressed Nikolai Tikhonov in his speech. Finland occupies second place among our Western trading partners. While in its turn, the Soviet Union is Finland's largest trading partner.

Mutual benefit, equal rights, a large scale and good prospects are characteristic of Soviet-Finnish economic relations.

We experience a feeling of deep satisfaction, said Nikolai Tikhonov, that the Soviet Union and Finland speak from common ground in matters of strengthening peace and of averting a new world war. We are happy that Finland, just as the Soviet Union, considers it vital that all states make energetic efforts to consolidate peace and the security of peoples.

The construction work in Kostomuksha, said in his turn the Finnish President, is of great economic importance for the trade of our two countries. The importance of this project is



The Kostomuksha ore enrichment combine.

not confined to trade exchange alone. It stimulates economic activity and gives jobs to thousands of people in Eastern and South Eastern Finland. The construction of the second and third stages of Kostomuksha is in full swing and is expected to last for a considerable length of time.

The Soviet Union and Finland have cooperated in the construction of a steel mill of a most advanced type, and of two atomic power stations which are among the most efficient in the world. Now we need to set our mind on the possibility of executing new Soviet projects in Finland.

PRaise FOR TRADE WITH SOCIALIST NATIONS AT DELHI SEMINAR

Delhi. Addressing a seminar at the Indian International Centre on further cooperation between India and the socialist community nations, India's Foreign Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao and State Minister for Trade Shri V. Balu had much praise for the mutually profitable trade and economic cooperation between India and the socialist countries.

An Indian Institute for foreign trade report read at the seminar stressed that the development of trading relations between India and the socialist nations is benchmarked not just

by its headlong growth but also by qualitative changes profitable for the Indian economy.

The advantage offered by trade with socialist countries is that it is free of the various economic hazards that beset world capitalist markets, stressed the Secretary for Economic Affairs of India's Finance Ministry M. Narayanan, in his address. The planned economy of these countries, he noted, permits the planning of trade relations for a long time ahead.

Among the Federation's numerous large-scale projects are the 3,000-plus-kilometre Balkal-Amur Railway and the Kansk-Aldinsk fuel-and-power complex in Siberia, estimated at 600,000 million tonnes of coal.

The chart emphasizes the fact that the Russian Federation is concentrating on the development of its eastern areas which though still underpopulated hold out immense potential.



During the Days of the Russian Federation leading amateur performers display their art.

Photo by Alexander Volodin

HISTORY-MAKING SPACE MISSION

Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Borzakov and Valentin Lebedev have set a new space endurance record by remaining for a total of 211 days aboard the Salyut-7 orbiting station.

Even the preliminary results of the mission are great enough that it has entered the history of the USSR. The flight director, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yuriy Ryumin told newsmen at the Flight Control Centre. For one thing, while in orbit we were only able to use the Dalia system for satellite tracking, on this mission it has been used for all orientational purposes geared to astrophysical observation—i.e., all instruments are automatically trained at the objects that are being studied in space—in other words the horizons of astrophysics are being pushed back.

The French-made Framing and PCN instruments took unique pictures of constellations and of the interplanetary environment. The mission has been very helpful for geological research, and will certainly yield much more data of the same sort in the future. The important thing about the technological research conducted on the station, Ryumin stressed, is that we managed to get the Kournd installation to work normally, and this we hope will help us achieve valuable alloys.

Round the Soviet Union

● **REHABILITATION PROBLEMS FOR NEUROPSYCHIC PATIENTS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF NEUROPATHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS IN Leningrad.** In addition to Soviet physicians, the conference was attended by their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia as well as from the USA, West Germany and Sweden.

● **THE NEW CUBA-KALININGRAD LINE HAS BEEN INITIATED BY THE "AKADEMIK ARTOBOLSKY" DIESEL** which brought chum fruit to the port of Kaliningrad.

● **LARGE-SCALE TEA PLANTATIONS HAVE BEEN STARTED IN THE MAKHARADZE DISTRICT OF THE GEORGIAN SSR,** where preference is given to the new "Kokhida" variety of tea, yielding almost twice as much as the old variety. As compared to more conventional varieties, this year the Georgia tea-plantations have supplied a record-breaking harvest of 335 thousand tonnes.

● **THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ON MATTERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WAS THE SUBJECT OF A MEETING HELD BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM GERMANY, MEMBER-COUNTRIES AND YUGOSLAVIA, IN THE UZBEK CAPITAL, TASHKENT.** Those taking part were acquainted with the republic's achievements in environmental protection, its desert development and in the use of low-toxic substances in cotton growing.

● **THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF LASER PHYSICS IN THE SERVICE OF FASTER TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS WERE DISCUSSED AT THE 11th ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON COHERENT AND NON-LINEAR OPTICS HELD IN THE ARMENIAN CAPITAL, YEREVAN.** It was attended by scientists from the USSR, USA, France, Spain and other states.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GAS FROM URENGOI

The USSR gas production for 1983 is planned at 529,000 million cubic metres, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. More than 50 per cent of the total amount of gas produced by the USSR will come from Western Siberia. And Urengoi will play a leading role in reaching the planned target. Today almost one-third of USSR gas will be obtained from Urengoi, and still more by the end of 1985. The sub-Arctic giant will dispatch gas through seven superpipelines.

The greater Urengoi represents a "pie" made up of several layers. It is the so-called Sonomontin stratum, under 1,200 metres deep, that is now being exploited. Between 2,000 to 3,000 metres below this and even deeper lies the main Urengoi stock of condensed gas. Motor fuel is produced from the gas at cheap and simple plants, which can be built directly on the gas fields. Condensed gas includes a wide range of very valuable components, aromatic hydrocarbons, for instance, and such petrochemical delicacies as benzol, xylol and toluol. In addition, the Urengoi "pie" also contains oil tringes.

Greater Urengoi comprises 19 powerful and sophisticated gas preparation plants and over 1,300 deep boreholes, the paper goes on. Another of its features is the dense network of pipelines of various diameters with a total length of about 7,000 kilometres.

MANAGERS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR

For all their seeming technocratic character, the intensive methods for the development of the economy today impose more and more demands on the socio-psychic resources of production teams, and on the personal qualities of every member of the team including its moral traits.

The Estonian programme of professionalisation for managers is described in LITBURNAYA GAZETA

OLD AGE WITH A DIFFERENCE



There are about 1,000 homes for old people and invalids in the USSR. These are elderly people needing special medical care or those left for one reason or another on their own.

When they move to such homes, senior citizens give up their pension to the state. It will not normally cover more than half the cost (averaging at around 2,000 rubles a year), which the state spends on each pensioner. In addition, between 10 to 25 per cent of the pension (to reverse proportion to its size) is paid to the old people as pocket money. Incidentally the conditions in such homes are equal for all inmates and as a way depend on the size of the pension given up to the state.

A pensioner-boarder has the right to take a holiday at a sanatorium once a year, the accommodation and return here to the sanatorium being paid by the state.

Incidentally, many of the senior citizens, if they so wish and have no medical contra-indications, work on subside and are paid for this work.

This photo was taken at an old people's home in Frunze, capital of Kirghizia. It is located in the Ala-Too foothills. There are 100 medical personnel taking care of the residents in the home. Altogether there are 13 such homes in the republic. Every year they receive around 4,000,000 rubles from national and republican budgets to cover social and cultural needs.

In the photo: amateur artist prepare concert programme.

STRONG NEW STEEL

Resistance to low temperatures and a long life are the basic qualities of a new grade of carbon steel which is now being manufactured at the Pervomayskiy Metallurgical works, in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine. The first large batch of work pieces made from this metal will be used in the manufacture of drilling pipes destined for oil fields in the Far North and Siberia.

The improved quality has been achieved thanks to extrusion treatment with liquid

ADVANCED MINING METHODS

The electric locomotive which carries iron ore in the Sverdlovsk mine in the Far East has made its last run. A single conveyor which has now gone into operation at the mine delivers the ore directly from the pit face to the Dalpolmetall enrichment

synthetic sludge consisting of a mixture of lime combined with steel waste. This substitute for expensive alloy additions has been obtained from the Tikhonovskiy Metallurgical works, in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

The mill, which is the oldest steel-making enterprise in the Ukraine, now produces more than 50 different types of alloyed steel used in the manufacture of structural parts for cars, lorries, agricultural machines as well as for drilling pipes for oil and gas fields.

factory, without it having to be unloaded. The new conveyor has released a number of transport workers for other jobs and achieves savings in electricity. The Sverdlovsk mine has become a leading ground for advanced mining methods and machines.

IMPROVED FERTILIZER FOR COTTON GROWING

New equipment has been installed at the Almalyk chemical factory in Uzbekistan where they have started to produce ammonophosphate, a compound fertilizer which increases cotton yields by 20 per cent.

Ammonophosphate which contains nitrogen and phosphorus, two chemicals essential to the growth of cotton, is distinguished from all other fertilizers by virtue of its long-term action. Introduced into the soil once every twelve months, it continues to provide nourishment to plants all the year round. As compared with ammonium — the cotton fertilizer produced previously — the new product requires 15 per cent less sulphuric acid for its manufacture.

The Almalyk factory will manufacture 400 thousand tonnes of ammonophosphate a year.

PIPED COAL

Coal will be piped from Kuzbass to Novosibirsk once the coal pulp factory, near the Belovoinskaya pit, is built. Highly pressurized water will carry crushed coal 300 kilometres to Novosibirskaya thermal power station No. 5.

A similar pipeline is currently in operation at Kuzbass. Here pulp is supplied from the Yubileynaya pit to the Western Siberian steelworks, 10 kilometres away. The pipeline has completely eliminated all loading and unloading operations and avoids the loss of coal testable when more conventional transportation methods are used.

SALT FROM POLESYE

The first shipment of salt has been dispatched from the salt and brine factory in the Polesye Region of Byelorussia. The republic, which up to the present time has been an importer of salt, will from now on be exporting this commodity. Every year, the factory will produce 300 thousand tonnes of common salt.

The factory employs powerful pumps which inject water into the layers of salt. The saline solution which results is then passed through salt-evaporating apparatus. This new process enables productivity to be doubled as compared with the conventional method for mining and processing salt.

Gas pipeline

across the Karakum

The 114 km Daulatbakhsh pipeline which lies across the Karakum Desert, has gone into operation, adding a new extension to the Central Asia Centre gas pipeline network.

This means that the Daulatbakhsh gas producing complex will have an annual capacity of 5,000 million cubic metres, a major industry of Turkmenistan's gas industry. The construction of a primary gas processing works in full swing and the last few deep wells are being drilled. The complex is to become operational on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the USSR.

growing of crystals. The question may well arise as to why one needs to grow crystals in space. The newspaper emphasizes that it is the absence of gravity that makes outer space such a promising place for crystal growing.

The experiments which have been carried out in space, i.e. in zero gravity, have already enabled scientists to gain a clearer understanding of the processes involved in crystal growing. The samples of indium antimonide and cadmium selenide grown with the help of the Korund installation will find their use in real devices. An on-board micro-computer of the Elektronika type is powerful enough to run crystal growing experiments unattended during the unmanned space of the orbiting complex flight. The operation of technological modules docked up to an orbiting station has already been predicted, it may turn out that such modules will be the "offspring" of the Korund installation.

THE TELLY AND BOOKS IN OUR LIFE

Research shows that the time which we devote to the box is growing on the whole of a higher rate than the time we devote to books, writes sociologist L. Gort in SOVIETSKAYA TORGOVLYA. Before proceeding to evaluate this fact, however, one needs to make the point that the TV and the book are two very different "vehicles of culture". Rather than comparing one to the other or placing them in juxtaposition it is of more value to raise the cultural level of both parties. It should not be forgotten, says L. Gort, that Soviet TV does a lot to encourage the practice of reading. A TV film based on a work of literature often causes a turn to the original and thus provokes independent spiritual communion with the book in question.

It should be noted that the time spent on reading has already reached its rational norm in our society (researchers believe it to equal 5 to 6 hours per week). The bulk of the adult population, with 95 to 97 per cent of adults being confirmed readers of books or periodicals. More than one-third of the number of both active readers and TV viewers of the same time

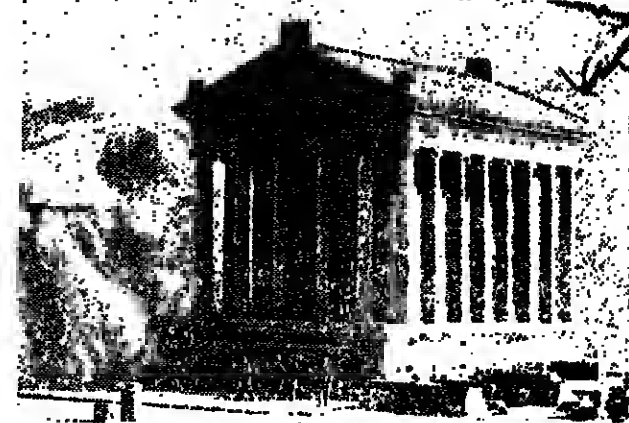
Places to visit

A pagan temple in Garni

It was back in the 2nd century B.C. that the Garni fortress, the summer residence of the Armenian tsars, was erected on the banks of a deep gorge on the Azat River. Today it is situated 27 kilometres from Yerevan, the present capital of Soviet Armenia. A pagan Sun Temple was built close to the fortress, one of the few pagan places of worship not to be destroyed later by the Christians. In 1979, however, a strong earthquake levelled the temple to the ground.

Archaeological restorers rebuilt it in 1975, so today visitors to Armenia can again admire this early architectural masterpiece, with its 24 Ionic columns and rich stone ornamentation — a harmonious combination of elements of the Armenian and Hellenic cultures.

The ruins of powerful walls and towers are still to be seen today of the Garni fortress, in addition to a two-storey house and baths. Of particular interest is the bath's mosaic floor dating from the 1st century B.C. The mosaics cover an area of some nine square metres and are made of stone in 15 different shades.



Today of the Garni fortress, in addition to a two-storey house and baths. Of particular interest is the bath's mosaic floor dating from the 1st century B.C. The mosaics cover an area of some nine square metres and are made of stone in 15 different shades.

KAZAKH FOLK ART

The early Kazakh art of gold embroidery has been revived at the Tselizh factory in Alma-Ata.

To help them master the half-forgotten techniques, factory specialists consult museum collections as well as craftsmen. The past and motifs of contemporary fashion blend harmoniously in the Oriental caps decorated with intricate patterns. The embroidered jackets and other items of national dress sold at special handicraft shops. In recent years dozens of old crafts have been revived in Kazakhstan, including wood-carving, paintings, metalworking, embroidery in velvet, cloth and silk, carpet-making, the manufacture of artistic items made from leather, weaving and ceramics.

Goods made by Kazakh craftsmen are exported to other socialist countries as well as to Holland and France. Some have won awards of international shows and fairs.

OF INTEREST

Badgers

An old World War I shelter on the banks of the Berezina River has presented zoologists with an unexpected find.

It is inhabited by a colony of badgers numbering over fifty animals. The shelter saves the badgers from having to dig a hole or from hibernating. In their reinforced concrete "store-rooms" they have piled up stocks of mushrooms, roots, nuts and acorns.

The zoologists observing the badgers' behaviour in this unconventional habitat witnessed many unusual scenes. The badger mansion was twice besieged by wolves and foxes who snuff prey, but were forced to withdraw on an empty stomach. As the concrete walls proved impervious to the intruders of their teeth, the badgers have now grown so accustomed and unalarmed by "enemy raids" that they do not even react to them.

They have built an extensive labyrinth of tunnels under the war shelter and here they raise their kids in complete security, hidden back to the 19th-century. They are simple, in form and laconic, but at the same time exceptionally graceful.

FISH FARMS

Until recently the Kuril Islands of Sakhalin and the Kamohaka Peninsula have been the main centre for the artificial breeding of baby salmon in the Far East. At the present time work is under way on similar facilities in the Maritime Territory.

Scientists are of great help in

A SWAMP-RESERVE IN LATVIA

Lake Telen covering an area of over 180 sq km is now the largest nature reserve in Latvia. Forests and lakes with picturesque small islands have now been taken under state protection. Golden eagles, ospreys, black storks and other rare birds come to roost here every year. Included in the reserve is a research zone

for ornithologists, botanists and zoologists.

According to Latvian experts, one needs to keep a sense of proportion in the battle against encroaching swamp land. Swamps, an integral element of the landscape, help maintain the ecological balance and regulate the level of surface and subsoil waters.

KINDERGARTENS FOR THE SHORTSIGHTED

The cubes and coloured pictures belonging to a kindergarten which has just opened in Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan, are not only meant for games. They were selected with account being taken of peculiarities in the tiny tots' eyesight. Those suffering from nearsightedness will use one play set, the farsighted — another. The games are designed to help im-

prove vision and to strengthen the eye muscles.

The main task of this specialized kindergarten in Dushanbe is to improve the children's vision. The 300 boys and girls who attend it are under the care of experienced ophthalmologists. Similar kindergartens are now being set up to several other regions in this Central Asian Republic.

A NOSTALGIC LOOK INTO THE PAST

A peasant log hut is one of the most interesting items on view at the Museum for the Local History of Tver, now Kalinin, a town 160 kilometres north of Moscow.

The hut contains old furniture, a stove, a women's corner, a crockery shelf, clay jars, and wooden plates and dishes, the peasants used to make by hewing out tree trunks. Wood-carving and painting were widely practised in the area.

Sickles, a horse harness, best shoes, distaffs, and a home-made loom, give visitors to the museum an idea of peasant handicraft. The people of Tver were famous for the jewelry they made, and this is represented at the museum by items dating back to the 16th-19th centuries. They are simple, in form and laconic, but at the same time exceptionally graceful.



The women's corner in the reconstructed peasant log hut.

VIEWPOINT

NATIONAL LITERATURES WHICH ENRICH EACH OTHER

For more than four decades now the magazine "Druzhba Narodov" has been acquainting its readers with the latest works of Soviet multinational literature. Our correspondent put a few questions to Sergei BARUZDIN, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union, and the magazine's Editor-in-Chief.

Today we have every right to declare that it is possible to judge the standards reached by Soviet national literature from the works we have published in our magazine, says Sergei Baruzdin.

In view of the increasing role that the Russian language has been playing as a common tongue in nation-to-nation communication, our magazine is in wide demand and not only with Russian readers: in "Druzhba Narodov" a Georgian, for instance, can read Lithuanian poems, while verse by Uzbek or Armenian poets becomes accessible to Byelorussian or Ukrainian poetry lovers.

Today it is impossible to imagine a major literary magazine appearing in the Russian language without works by writers from the other constituent republics. "Novy Mir", for example, publishes novels by the Kirghiz writer Tlinght Altynbayev; "Nash Sovremennik" carries prose by the Chechen Yury Rytkin; and "Druzhba" — works by the Ukrainian, Yuri Maslovskiy.

These changes in the activities of our magazine have come about as a result of the gigantic leap made by the national literatures. In Soviet Russia, literature existed only in 20 languages, and by 1934 this figure had risen to 42. Today the "literary Olympus" in this country has been scaled by another 36 nationalities. Some minor nationalities only acquired an ABC of their own in the forties and fifties. Yet, the writers in these languages are already widely known throughout the country, for instance, Vladimir Sengul who represents the small Northern nationality of the Mansi.

Q: HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE STANDARDS REACHED BY SOVIET NATIONAL LITERATURES AT THE PRESENT TIME?

A: Very highly. The abundance of styles and literary trends, the improvement in quality, as well as the great variety of themes and subjects — all this makes the national literatures so important a component of the worldwide literary process. Take, for example, the Baltic republics. The sophisticated, edifying and "conventional" prose produced by Estonian writers is a neighbour in the nobler, realistic and "earthy" epics of human life coming from the pen of the Lithuanians.

Q: HOW DO LITERARY WORKS APPEAR ON THE PAGES OF YOUR MAGAZINE? WHAT ROLE IS PLAYED THERE BY THE TRANSLATION OF FICTION?

A: In the first place, the magazine's editorial board includes representatives from almost all the main regions of the country, therefore many of us can read works of fiction in the original. In the second place, "Druzhba Narodov" is published under the auspices of the USSR Writers' Union, and it is therefore in direct contact with the Union's literary consultants on national literature. It is hard to overestimate their help. Thirdly, we have established a steady corps of contributing authors and translators.

ENTERTAINMENT

'DECEMBER EVENINGS'

A "December Evenings" Festival is being held at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow.

Conceived as a series of concerts given by leading Soviet performers to the intimate atmosphere of a museum, it was held for the first time last year when it was devoted to Russian music.

This year's festival is dedicated to the Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Throughout this month, his works played by Soviet and foreign musicians will be heard in the museum's White Hall. The series of concerts is accompanied by an exhibition, "The Age of Mozart. The Interior and the Artistic Milieu". Included in the exhibition which displays items in many different genres are works of art from a number of museums in Moscow, the Moscow Region, and from the Hermitage in Leningrad.

NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE PYATNITSKY CHOIR

"The Stages of a Great Road" is the name of the Pyatnitsky folk choir's new programme which had its first performance at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow.

Tatyana Ustinova, the choir's chief choreographer, says:

"The concert begins with our 'Russian Ring-dance' in which all the dancers, the choir and the orchestra participate. But this is the only item, with the exception of a few songs, we have taken from our previous programme. Our current programme is mainly composed of new numbers.

Songs just like dances and music are always connected with the life of the people, with their feelings, worries and hopes. We have therefore included into the programme folk compositions telling about different periods in the history of our state right from the very first years of its existence. Old Russian songs are also included.

The second part of the programme covers the years of the establishment of Soviet power and the heroic deeds of our people during the Great Patriotic War. The concert ends with a colourful composition "Our Moscow".

The programme has been compiled by Valentin Levashev, leader of the choir, composer and author of many songs, in collaboration with poet Sergei Grebennikov.

'Doña Rosita' gets its first USSR performance

The company of Spain's National Drama Centre has come to Moscow for the first time. It has been performing "Doña Rosita, or the Flower Language", a play by Federico Garcia Lorca, at the Taganka Theatre.

"Doña Rosita has an uncle who is a banister," wrote Lorca, the Spanish poet and playwright. "Thanks to his great skill he managed to grow a rose which he describes as a rose mutable; it is red in the morning, purple in the daytime, and white in the evening, and at night it fades. This flower seems to be symbolic of an idea which I would like to incorporate in Doña Rosita, for such is the life led by my Rosita — short, barren, simple and absurd."

This is the first time that a Soviet audience has seen the play.

I would describe our theatre's task in the following ways: to make a difficult play comprehensible to a mass audience, says Nuria Roper, the company's art director, in conversation with an MNi correspondent.



In the photo: Svyatoslav Richter and Oleg Kogor give a Mozart recital. Photo by Alexander Rabinov

BYZANTINE SCULPTURE ON VIEW IN LENINGRAD

An exhibition, "Monuments of Byzantine Sculpture" from the museums of Berlin, the GDR, has opened at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. It is in exchange for the display of "Late Antique and Early Byzantine Silver Vessels" sent by the Hermitage to Berlin in 1979.

A TALE OF A WARTIME CHILDHOOD

Autumn, 1941. The war against the German fascist invaders has been in progress for several months. Nine-year-old Zhenya takes a last stroll round Moscow. He will have to cross almost the whole country before he reaches the Eastern railway station of Zima, lost in the boundless expanses of the Siberian tundra, where his grandmother lives.

What the future holds in store for this boy you will learn when you see the movie "A Kindergarten" now being filmed in his

own script by noted Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko.

Starring in the film are both professionals and amateurs; Irina Preshchinskaya, for instance, a fashion designer by profession, is cast as Zhenya's mother; Zinaida Yevushenko, the former opera singer and the poet's mother, will play the grandmother; while Yevgeny Yevtushenko will appear as an eccentric chess player.

The film crew is soon to leave for Irkutsk, for Zima station and the tundra area around Lake Baikal.

THE MOSCOW ROMEN GIPSY THEATRE IN JAPAN

The Moscow Romen Gipsy Theatre was on tour for the first time in Japan. They were performing a colourful play, "We Are Gipsies". The Japanese press commented that before this the Japanese had been unaware of the existence of Gipsy art and on such a high level. Their knowledge of Gipsies was confined to the image of Carmen, the Gipsy woman in the works of Prosper Merime and George Bizet and to the image of Gipsies in the works of Push-

kin, Tolstoy and Gorky. Japanese critics have high praise for the actors of "the only Gipsy theatre in the world".

We are proud, says the company's leader Nikolai Stichenko, that our first foreign tour has taken place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Our performances have shown to Japanese audiences, the opportunities provided by Soviet power and by our vast, multinational and fraternal family for the development of talent among my people.

THE BALLET IS MY LOVE

The Bolshoi Theatre has accepted for production "The Little Prince", a ballet by the Byelorussian composer Yevgeny Glebov. It is based on the fairy tale of the same name by the French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry.

"I am very much attracted by the work of Saint-Exupéry, says the composer. "I like its humane pathos, the leading characters striving for happiness and kindness. The writer appeals for purity in human relations and for trust between people."

"Back in the 60s, soon after graduating from the conservatoire, I wrote a symphonic poem, "Fairy Tale", inspired by the works of this remarkable writer. It forms part of my new

ballet. It took me 20 years to write a ballet on this subject and there is nothing fortuitous about this.

"It also took me many many years, for example, to write my ballet "Thyll Ulenspiegel" based on the novel by Charles de Coster. It was preceded by three orchestral suites and a symphonic poem "Reminiscences of Thyll", and only then did the mystical world of the character of my future ballet begin to take shape.

"In 23 years I have written more than 100 different compositions ranging from songs to operas and symphonies. I have composed with enthusiasm, and I gave everything I had to each work."



A festive programme, "I Sing of You, My Russia", is at present to be seen at the Concert Hall at the Olympic Village in Moscow. Leading performers from all the constituent republics are taking part. The programme marks the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In the photo: the Ala folk dance ensemble from Northern Ossetia. Photo by Yuri Tsvet

WHAT'S ON!

December 11-13

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 11 (mat) — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists: 11 (eve) — Molchakov, "The Dawn Here Are Quiet" (opera). 12 (mat) — Coralli, Torelli, Rameau, "These Resounding Sounds" (ballet); 12 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 11 — Dailbes, "Coppelia" (ballet). 12 — Rimsky-Korsakov "May Night" (opera). 13 — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera).

Operatic Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 11 (mat) — Peltama, "An Old Comedy" (1) (eve), 12 (mat) — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads" (12 (eve) — Ziv, "Mascarene Artists" (13 — Kaiman, "The Gipsy Princess").

FILMS

The Mysteries of St Jura (Dovzhenko Film Studios, USSR). A thriller about a search for secret church archives.

Cinema: "Praga" (Zemsk Nejedly Sq). Metro Novoslobodskaya. Bus 72. "Minak" (13/1) Moshalakov Highway). Metro Kievskaya.

Never Was a Story of More Woe (Mexico).

A love legend of the Roman and Juliet variety.

Cinema: "Vozhova" (10 Leningradskaya Highway). Metro Volkovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). "The Resurrection of Museum Pieces of the USSR", an exhibition of paintings, drawings, sculptures and old manuscripts. On display are also photos featuring the items before and during restoration. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

The Museum of History (1/2 Red Square). An exhibition devoted to the first stages of the Russian revolutionary movement. On view are items from

BUSINESS

PERGAMON PRESS IN MOSCOW ONCE AGAIN

The exposition held in the Progress bookshop on Zubovskiy Boulevard featured scientific and technical literature issued by Pergamon Press publishers. On display were about 450 books of this major English publishing house, devoted mainly to nuclear and applied physics as well as computer technology.

Our firm is a regular participant in the International book fairs held in Moscow, and I am

very glad to be back in Moscow once again, among friendly Moscowites, Jana Whitlock, Pergamon Press manager for Eastern Europe, told our correspondent.

The exposition of our latest publications will go from Moscow to town of Dubna in Moscow Region and then to the Byelorussian capital, Minsk. It is being held in accordance with the protocol on book fair ex-



Jana Whitlock displays new titles from Pergamon Press. Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

HUNGARY: MORE JOINT VENTURES

Thirty years ago Soviet specialists arrived for the first time at the Hungarian village of Dunapentele. They were soon followed by Soviet-made equipment — and this was how the construction of a metallurgical combine began, starting off the implementation of an agreement between Hungary and the USSR according to which the latter agreed to assist in the construction of major projects in Hungary.

Since then Soviet specialists have been involved in the building and reconstruction of over 90 major industrial enterprises in Hungary. The village of Dunapentele is now no longer recognizable — it has turned into a city of Dunapentele.

This year along the local metallurgical combine has put in operation two Soviet-made converter installations.

During the 1970-1980 five-year plan the Soviet Union helped Hungary build and commission 25 factories and workshops.

Contacts and contracts

© An exhibition of goods produced by Bulgarian light industry has opened at the Bulgarian trade mission office in Moscow. Visitors to the show can see goods produced for ex-

port by a number of Bulgarian foreign trade and industrial associations such as Mladost and the Centre of New Goods and Fashions in Sofia. The exhibits included footwear, leather haberdashery, winter clothes, knitwear, glassware and toys.

BOXING

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (24a Leningradskiy Prospekt). 11 and 12 — Sergei Sivko Memorial Competition. On the 11th at 3 p.m. and on the 12th at noon.

S. Sivko (1940-1960), Merited Master of Sport, was a European winner, twice national championship winner and an Olympic-50 silver prize-holder.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.). 12 — Trotting and flat racing. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

December 11-13

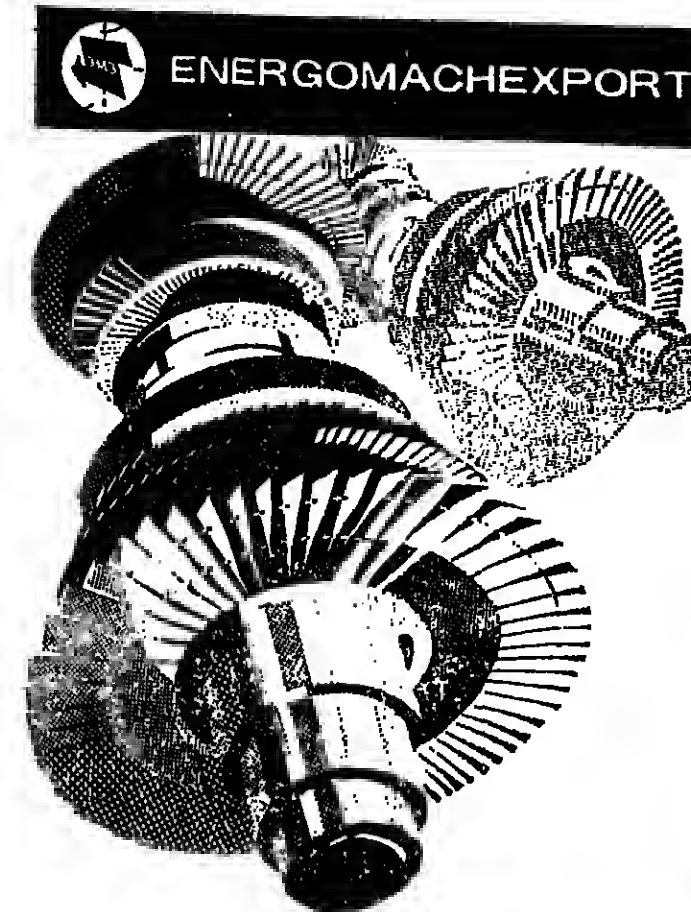
In Moscow, city and region, rather warm weather with light snow and mists in the mornings is expected. Ice will make the streets slippery. Night temperatures of 0°, -5°C and of +2°, -1°C in the daytime. S wind. 3-7 mps, to 10 mps at times.

The Mediterranean countries are experiencing warm spring weather. In the eastern parts of Spain and in Italy it is +10°, 21°C.

INFORMATION No. 56, 1982

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Intourist news

HEALTH-GIVING MINERAL SPRINGS

In Bulgaria there are more than 530 mineral springs with water temperatures ranging from between +37° to +100°C; the country occupies a leading place in Europe according to the stocks and variety of its mineral waters. Thousands of Soviet tourists go to Bulgaria every year for treatment of the rheumatological spas of Khabaro and Velingrad. In 1983, the first groups of Soviet tourists will be able to undergo treatment at the resort of Sandanski, which spreads picturesque over the southern slopes of the Rila mountains called Platin, 100 kilometres south of the capital Sofia.

The 1983 itineraries for tourists for Soviet tourists include for the first time the resort of Kyustendil situated at the foot of a mountain range in South-Western Bulgaria. Its hot mineral waters containing a high content of sulphides and of hydrogen sulphides in particular,

BULGARIA'S

The resort specializes in the treatment of chronic inflammation of joints and of the upper respiratory tract, diseases of the nervous system and chronic intoxication.

Three different groups of mineral waters are to be found at the Devin Hollow springs where the resort of Devin lies among the forests of the Western Rhodope Mountains. This is another new resort which will be on offer in 1983 to Soviet tourists.

Soviet visitors to Bulgaria can choose between 40 itineraries passing through all the major tourist centres of the fraternal republic. Trips to Bulgaria for early holidays or to undergo treatment are becoming increasingly popular. In 1982, for example, more than 180 thousand Soviet people spent their vacations at the sea and mountain resorts of Bulgaria.

Boris ROGOZIN

Philately

NEW YEAR STAMP



"Happy New Year!" reads the inscription on a four-kopek stamp which is released every year at about this time by the USSR Ministry of Communications.

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